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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881. NUMBER 45.

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A NOVEL MAN.

BY MARY MAPLE.

Just tell me of the handsome man
Who is not a little lazy,
Who thinketh not for him the girls
Are "struck" and going crazy;
Who does not think he ought to be
Chief ruler of the nation,
And wishes not to bear the name
The "star" of all creation.
Just tell me of this handsome man
And I'll remember if I can.

I would like to see the wealthy man
Who is kind to his poor neighbor,
Who does not cut the prices down,
Of useful, honest labor;
Who will not take, though him she owes,
The widow's scanty dower,
Or close the mortgage just became
He has her in his power,
I would like to see this wealthy man;
Bring him to notice if you can.

Do you know the strictly pious man
Whose Bible is his teacher,
Who loves his neighbors as himself,
And quite adores the preacher?
Who meet the lonely orphan child
With loving words and greetings,
And takes with him his pocket book
To all religious meeting—
Do you know this strictly pious man?
Please show him to me if you can.

Bring forth the strictly honest man,
Who is just in all his dealings;
Whose good deportment shows he has
Respect for the other's feelings;
Who will not take the slightest thing
To any one belonging,
For fear in doing so he might
His fellow-men be wronging.
Bring forth this strictly honest man
That he may prove if he can.

Where is the strictly prudent man
who will not drink? In smoking
Will not indulge, for fear he might
Grow nervous and provoking;
Who slanders not, and no'er deceives;
Who will not swear or gamble;
In some forbidden, reckless path;
Whose feet will never ramble;
Where is this strictly prudent man?
I wish you'd tell me if you can.

THE FATHER OF SENATOR CONKLING.

It is related of Judge Allred Conkling, Senator Conkling's father, that while he was a judge of the United States district court for the northern district of New York he was able to give a valuable amount of official advertising, worth about twenty thousand dollars, to the Albany Journal. He called at the newspaper office one day, when one of the persons connected with the Journal said to him: "Judge, the Journal has reason to be very grateful to you, and I have to say to you, sir, that the proprietors of the paper have requested me to ask you to accept from the company, as a slight token of their esteem and thanks, the present of a suit of clothes." Clothes, in those days were often selected for presents between friends. Judge Conkling drew himself up and said very emphatically: "No, sir; no, sir; no obligation has been incurred—none at all, sir; no expression of any sense of it will be allowed." The judge then said; "I dropped in here because I was reminded at my home of the fact that I have not paid for your paper for two years past, and I came to settle for it during that time." "But," was the reply, "judge, you do not owe us anything for that paper. We sent it to you free, and have so entered it." No, sir," said the judge; "I thank you for your courtesy. You can, doubtless, in your position, feel able to send me your paper, as you say; but I, in my position, cannot afford to accept of that or any other favor.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The editor of the Leader had the pleasure (?) of attending a reception which General Mahone gave to the "colored troops," on the 30th of July, 1864, at the "Crater," in front of Petersburg. We gave the General the best we had in our "box," and that he did likewise no one who saw the gray-coats swarming down from Cemetery Hill on that fearful day will deny. The General's brave, manly defense of a free ballot and an honest count in the grand old Commonwealth of our birth, makes us forget the past and long to stretch our hand across the bloody chasm and give him a cordial shake.—Leader.

A fashionable young lady was found blacking her brother's boots the other day, and the next day she helped to do the family washing. It is thought she is fitting herself to become the wife of an Italian count.

TRICHINA.

A LETTER FROM DR. JOSEPH LEIDY, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—Frequent notices in the daily papers regarding pork infested with trichina, and its danger when used as food, leads the writer to make a few remarks on this and kindred subjects, in te view that they may serve to caution some persons and give relief to the fears of others. Abundant proof goes to show that the minute thread-worm, trichina, is ordinarily introduced into the human body by eating raw pork infested with the parasite. The trichina cannot be considered as common in the hog, occuring, perhaps, not oftener than once in ten thousand, and, as pork is usually not eaten raw, the chances of infection are few, though sufficiently frequent to be worthy of the greatest care. The parasite is not dangerous from any inherent quality, nor does it "eat up" the individual infested, as was intimated in the report of a recent case published in the newspapers. Its effects are proportioned to its numbers, each being a center of irritation, and, when they number millions, distributed throughout the muscles, they become so many "thorns in the flesh."

The temperature of boiling water will not only kill trichina, but all other parasite worms, so that by cooking meats all danger of becoming infested by them is removed; nor can any bad effects result, as no known parasitic worm is poisonous. All our food animals are liable to parasites, so that there is no use to think of discarding any one, especially as all are innocuous when cooked. The lovers of very rare beef occasionally receive the tapeworm as a guest, but the occurrence is rarer then the parasite, for the moderate heat to which the meat containing the latter has been subjected in most cases is sufficient to kill it.

THE DISCOVERY OF TRICHINA.

in man was made by the English surgeon, Hilton, in 1833, and the worm was subsequently named by Owen. The parasite was first discovered in the hog, by the present writer, thirty-five years ago (see proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1840, p. 108,) in the meat from which he had dined. Luckily for him the meat was cooked, and, while he escaped trichinosis, the trichina did not escap him. Observing minute spots in the slice of meat on his plate, he reserved the piece and examined it with the misroscope, which revealed a multitude of diminutive worms celled up and inclosed in cysts. Little then did he or others suspect the relashionship of trichina in the hog and man, or that it was of any significance as an agent of disease and death; nor was it then suspected that the parasite was probably the cause which led the great lawgiver of the Jews to declare the hog to be an unclean beast, unfit for food. It is probable, from the scarcity of good fuel in Palestine and other countries of the Orient, that, where pork was used as food, it was often eaten raw, and thus may have frequently given rise to disease and death, resulting from trichinosis, the nature of which is a discovery of recent date. Perhaps millions have died from trichinosis, through successive centuries, without any suspicion as to the source of the affection. A soldier in the late civil war said to the writer, "I wish I had as many dollars as I have eaten pounds of raw pork." Does not this suggest the idea that many soldiers have died of trichinosis who were suspected to have been victims of typhoid, rheumatic, and malarial fevers?

LET ALL MEATS BE PROPERLY COOKED

and all danger of parasitic infection is removed. The writer long ago suggested that primitive man was perhaps led to cook his food from the impression that he would burn the ugly worms he observed in skinning and preparing animals, and thus prevent their introduction into his own body. It is not recommended that meats should be excessively cooked; and even when rare they may be safely eaten, but there is no certainty against infection if they are used in a half cooked or nearly raw condition.

The writer is uncertain how far salting and smoking meats will secure us complete exemption from parasites, though in all instances in which he has had the opportunity of examining meats prepared in this way, and containing parasites, they were always dead.

Appropriate to the subject, an anecdote may be here related. Some years ago, in Charleston, S. C., at an entertainment, among other dishes served was one of the tail of the drum fish in nicely browned slices. The writer was helped to a piece, and to be particularly gelatinous and delicate. These qualities seemed to depend on a jelly-like substances imbedded in the flesh. Curious to know its meaning, the next day, a drum fish was procured to the market, and on dissection of the tail, it was found to be due to a huge parasitic worm (Acanthorhynchus) coiled into a mass nearly as large as a hen's egg.

THE RENEWED EXODUS.

The exodus, which was stopped in a great measure by the long and cold winter, has started again. A Memphis paper says: "Five hundred blacks left Huntington, Tenn., a few days since intending to settle in Kansas. Smaller parties are made up for emigration to other places." The charge that these colored laborers of the South have been persuaded to their course by Northern emissaries will hardly be believed. That there is something radically wrong in the South, which makes the colored population willing to leave the homes to which they are attached, and endure the sufferings of the cold North, requires no argument. The movement is of their own choosing, and is like the emigration from the dynasties of the old world. The colored laborers of the South are seeking homes where they hope for personal liberty, and the right to live in peace under the law. It is a subject that may well claim the serious attention of the South. These people are the accustomed laborers of the South. No other people upon the earth can fill their places upon the sugar plantations or in the cotton fields. The South is in pressing need of their labor, and the North is not. But under the new order the colored man is free to go and come, and just so sure as the sun rises and sets the South will have to change entire her treatment of the black race, or sit down in desolation and see her great plantations growing up with weeds and underbrush for want of hands to till them. Such would be a calamity to the North as well as the South, and to the South it means ruin. The time has fully come when the enlightened sentiment of the South should give voice and command the whole army of regulators and tissue-ballot venders to the rear. The black men of the South are free, and if they are not permitted to enjoy freedom they will emigrate. The best men in the South know this, but find the prejudices of slavery handicapping them in every movement. That the obstacles to overcome are great, no one doubts; they are a necessity from the making of citizens out of men who have for generations been only chattles. It is not strange that some of them mistake license for liberty; the fact remains that the great majority of them understand their rights, and a multitude of them will emigrate if these rights are not respected, and they are not in person and property protected. The men who have advocated equal and exact justice to the blacks, aside from any sentiment of philanthropy, are the best and truest friends of the South, and sooner or later this fact will be recognized.—Inter Ocean.

ONE RESULT OF VENNOR.—If New England will recall her climate until the Sunny South can be warmed up a little she will be forgiven.—Atlanta Constitution.

Alexander Dumas favors suffrage for the women in France. He says they will vote gracefully, and that they will soon "wear bonnets a la ballot box, universal suffrage waists, and political equality skirts. At first it will make a sensation, then will become fashionable; after that a habit, then an experience, then a duty and at last a blessing."

Preston Holloway is 7 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 550 pounds. Andrew Walker is half an inch taller and weighs 500 pounds. These two giants got into a fight at Charlotte, N. C. Walker was knocked down twice, and on regaining his feet the second time, he ran away and sought the protection of the police.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

The point of merit and the claims for more liberal attention set forth by the Louisiana delegation which called upon President Garfield last week should certainly command the favorable consideration of every public spirited citizen. Mr. Garfield cannot afford, even were he disposed, to ignore such an appeal when made by a people whose numbers, and rapidly increasing intelligence and wealth, mark them the future rullers of their native State. They do not ask for office, though they deserve all such favors, in the bestowal of a Republican chief executive. They ask what other citizen are accorded without question or stint. They ask for equal protection under the law, and the impartial benefit of the the school system. And why should a citizen or President question his power or duty a moment to confer such benefits? These benefits will bless not only the receivers but also the givers. They represent that the colored people of Louisiana pay taxes on $25,000,000 worth of property; that they also raise seven-eights of the sugar and rice crops; and five-eights of the rice crops of the State. As to their crops this is but a fair statement as to nearly every one of the old slave States.

The producers of this vast wealth should be abundantly protected, and liberally supplied with school facilities.

The Republic that permits its now staunchest allies to be anehated by cruel neglect might in a future perilous hour appeal in vain to these same petitioners. The present administration owes it both to the country and itself to make it the colored man's glory, as well as the white's, to be able to say, "I am an American citizen;" and to place within easy reach of every child, school education—Topeka Tribune.

Cash Versus Credit.

Any retail dealer can buy closer with cash than with credit. The closer he buys the greater are the profits. Money put down on his counter gives him a chance to discount his paper, meet his notes and pay current expanses. Charges on the book mean cash next month, or the month after, or next year. Cash asks no favors except to be waited upon. Credit must have a bookkeeper, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail dealer in groceries asks the price of starch, he is told that he can have it at so much credit, or so much for spot cash. If a consumer asks the price of the retailer, it is one price to Cash Down or Dead Beat.

The more one thinks this matter over the more he realizes the force of the remark of a prominent Western financier, who lately observed: "The man who pays cash when he can get credit is a fool." And so say we all. If Dead Beat is to have the same price as Cash Down, with an additional advantage of sixty-six day's time—which means ninety in nineteen cases out of twenty—why do any of us pay cash? Why not all take credit.—Detroit Free Press.

THE APOSTALE'S CREED.

I believe in a chaotic nebula self-existent, levelver of heaven and earth.

And in the differentiation of the original homeweneous mass; its first begotten product which was self formed into land and water, self organized into plants and animals, reproduced in the like species, further developed into higher orders, and ultimately refined, rationalized, and perfected in man; he descended from the monkey, ascended to the philosopher, and sitteth down in the rites and customs of civilization under the laws of a developing sociologie; from thence he shall come again by the desintegration of the heterogenized cosmas back into the original homogoneousness of chaos.

I believe in the wholly impersonal absolute; the wholly uncatholic church, the disunion of the saints, the survival of the fittest, the persistence of force, the dispersion of the body, and in death everlasting.—The Churchman.

It is said that broad-healed shoes will soon be the fashion for ladies. No one will regret the departure of those Elizabethian high-stepping looking heels which make a lovely woman look like a hen on a hot griddle.

Items of Interest.

Gen. Grant is in Mexico.

Lord Beaconsfield is dead.

Col. Bob. Ingersoll is out with a new lecture.

The assassins of Alexander the Second have been hung.

Louisville Ky., is said to have five thousand opium-eaters in it.

Independent political organizations are appearing in the South.

Ex-Senator Bruce will be given a good position by President Garfield.

The International Monetary Conference assembled at Paris on the 19 inst.

The Northwest is rapidly filling up with emigrants from the old country and the South.

Gen. James Longstreet has been nominated to the Senate for U. S. Marshal for Georgia.

John Kelly is still cock of the walk in Tammany by fifty majority. Good bye Tilden.

Mayor Means, of Cincinnati, means to abate the Sunday show and theatrical nuisance.

Gen. Logan made a masterly speech in the U. S. Senate on the 18 inst., in vindication of his loyalty during the war.

President Garfield has been invited to be present at the Cowpens' celebration at Spartansburg, S. C. May 11, 1881.

Cincinnatians have had to go it on foot for nearly a week past owing to a strike by the car drivers and conductors.

King Kalakua, of Hawaii, was recieved with the greatest respect by the Chinese and foriegners in Shanghai.

The anti Jewish petition recently [illegible] likely to have any effect. Neither the Emperor, the Crown Prince, nor Bismarck has any sympathy with the movement.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll is a bright-faced and handsome matron, on whom the cares of life have set lightly, and whose clear cut and animated countenance is a perpetual study, with its quick play and change of expression. Her two daughters are pretty and charming young girls, with a quiet ease and modesty of demeanor that quickly render them delightful entertainers. The elder—Miss Eva Ingersoll—is by many considered a most decided beauty—being of that fresh, dewy-eyed and virginal type that the English painters depict, with a wealth of golden hair massed in great braids at the back of her head and a pliant and graceful figure. It is the boast of their proud parents that these two daughters never went to school.—St. Louis Democrat.

PENSIONS IN FRANCE.—A bill which certainly does credit to the benevolence of its author has been introduced in the National Legislature of France. It provides that any citizen who loses his life while saving life or property at a fire, any physician who dies while laboring in the hospitals in time of epidemic, or any one who dies while endeavoring to save a fellow-being, shall be regarded as a soldier slain on the battle-field, and insure a double pension to his family.—Washington Republic.

A Washington dispatch states that Ex-Senators Warner and Spenser and Ex-Congressmen Rapier and Haralson are among the chief supporters of Mr. Philip Joseph for the Mobile Post-mastership. Affidavits containing serious charges against the present Postmaster, Wickershaw, are said to have been handed to the President.—Ex

He Scooted.

A noble young man in Momence
Loved a maiden with ardor intense,
Her cruel pa's boot
Obliged him to scoot
Through the back yard and over the fence.
—Nat. Rep.

Every man must work at something. The moment he stops working for humanity, the devil employs him.

There is no strength in exaggeration; even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strongly.

As ozone when about to condense has a blue tint, M. Chappuis thinks that the azure of the sky may be due to ozone in the upper air.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

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George E. Paris, City.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

HOME AGAIN.

The Editor in chief and proprietor of this journal, Gov. P. B. S. [illegible], accompanied by Hon. Andrew J. Dumont, the able spokesman of the late Committee of Colored citizens delegated to make known the status and requirements of our people there to the Chief Magistracy at Washington, and Col. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, arrived in the city, on Friday of last week. While the other two gentlemen were apparently enjoying the best possible health and spirits, the Governor, though looking as game as ever, was nevertheless somewhat fatigued and indisposed consequent on the "wear and tear" of a long railroad journey, and for that reason absolutely refused to take a hold to the rudder of the LOUISIANIAN at present, but mandamused us to continue our steerage of the old ship in the same channel, until the fragments of his shattered health shall have been gathered together and placed again in a thorough re operative condition, or show cause to the contrary within a given time. It is sufficient to say the writ, at last account was made *peremptory*, the "cause shown to the contrary" notwithstanding. Subsequent to the arrival of the above trio. Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, our editorial associate and Hon. C. F. Ladd, chief janitor of the Customhouse, two stalwarts in statue as well as in Republican proclivities dropped in upon us also, much to the regret of the Washington Hotel keepers as to the delight of their numerous friends here.

These gentlemen seem perfectly carried away with Washington society. In an interview with Mr. Ladd we learn that Senator David Davis from Illinois, is the only individual he could see at the Nation's Capital who "has got any thing on him!"

We are glad to announce to our patrons the arrival of the staff from Washington. Owing to the indisposition of our able editor and proprietor, we will continue in command, assisted by our friend J. B. Gaudet, who has so efficiently conducted the paper during our absence, until the proprietor will have sufficiently recuperated, to assume control. Our Washington correspondence will furnish a synopis of our general observation at the Capital.

WHY THEY EMIGRATE.

The Bureau of statistics reports the arrival of 45,000 immigrants from Europe during the last month. We observe that the number from Ireland was at least five times greater in proportion than from England, while it was perhaps greater from Germany than from any other country. We suppose the reason why people move from one country to another is to better themselves. 1. By obtaining a larger share of their own labor and 2. A better social and political consideration. The land tenure of Europe gives to the laborer small chance to escape dependence upon a superior who fixes his wages at the lowest rate of subsistance, and his social condition at the most hopeless point of ignorance and dependence.

The effect of immigration upon the European peasant has been to raise his descendant to wealth and social equality with the nobility upon whose estate his ancester had been a serf. We think the mere aspiration to political rights has had comparatively a small influence in the emigration of the Irish. The disclosures of the Parnell movement showed a state of destitution among his people that far exceeds that of African slavery in the Southern States because the interest of property and the influence of domestic relations, secured a more liberal allotment of food and rainment to the slave than is awarded by a sordid landlord to a homeless serf. Hence we see that the standard of subsistance and habitation in many parts of Ireland is lower than formerly upon Southern plantations. We think, therefore, that the Irish peasant emigrates to secure a larger share of his own labor, while the incidental advantages of social freedom with access to wealth and office undoubtedly have their influences. The same motives influence the colored people in the Southern States. Like the Irish and Germans, having always labored on the land of others they desire to labor on land of their own. Having drifted about from one place to another they have been unable to accumulate a competence or even to locate their families in a permanent home. Like the Irishman and German the colored labored is disposed to seek some country in which he can realize these hopes. Like the Irishman and German the colored laborer, has the incidental desire to secure for himself a proper social consideration, an acknowledgment of equal political rights, improvement of education for his children which shall open to him all the avenues of industry, and all the grades of official position. The LOUISIANIAN is interested in the preservation of the colored industry in Louisiana. It not only knows that the prosperity of all depends upon the products of field labor, but it knows that the maintenance of the rights of colored people depends upon the number of the colored voter. So it is with a two fold and peculiar interest, that we warn our sugar planters of the danger of diminishing their already insufficient labor, by disregarding the motives and other inducements now being opened to the colored people to better themselves by removing to other countries. We suppose it will be admitted that a day laborer on the land of another cannot get rich. We suppose it will not be disputed that the annual profit on the wages of the colored laborer is divided among the planter, the merchant, the sheriff, the doctor and the lawyer. At all events the homeless laborer has but little of his earnings left at the end of the year Our planters must have observed that with the immense population and capital of the Nation, its limits must expand and its enterprises develop throughout its own, and even into adjacent countries.

Among the most immediate needs of this expansion is labor, labor without regard to the color nationality or faith of the laborer. The pioneers who accompany Tom Scott and Jay Gould have found the value of the Negro laborer, as a builder of railroads, a toiler in the mines, a herder of stock and in the culture of crops. These pioneers are now beginning to reap the profits of breaking up the monopoly of this labor by the act of emancipation.

This labor is in some respects superior to that imported from foreign countries. It at least understands the ways and the speech of the American people. The emigration to Kansas was made under great disadvantages. The climate of that country is not congenial with the constitution of the colored race, and they have suffered accordingly, but have these immigrants returned to the Southern States? No one pretends that they have, nor will they do so. They will go further on, go on till they find a climate adapted to their physical comfort, and a social condition satisfactory to their sense of personal rights. Go no, until in the plains and valleys of Sinoloa, of Michigan, of Oajaca, of Guatemala, and Nicaragua they will find, and make a Louisiana of their own. We can give our friends some instances of this movement. Six months ago an agent of the railroad passing from Denver city to Guaymas in Sonora offered to able bodied men two dollars a day with the promise of land and the chance of a silver mine. Within three months past more than 150 colored men have left this city under a similar contract for a similar service. The New York Herald mentions that 500 colored men are to leave Huntington, which we believe is the terminus of an eastern railroad on the Ohio river, for the same field of labor.

These are but indications of the same inducements which draws the Irish labor across the Atlantic. Our planters have not perhaps appreciated one consequence of the Pacific railroad. It can carry away the laborer as it can bring back the product of his toil. We may anticipate therefore the same effect of this great work as from those which have brought so many laborers from the older slave States to those of the Southwest. If our planters will realize that New Mexico is not as far from New Orleans as New York, and that within three days the laborer who plough in the fields of the Teche may be digging gold on the banks of the Rio Grande the possibilities of this transfer of labor from a county where it is not compensated to one in which it may appear worthy consideration may be prevented. Should this attract the attention of those to whom it is addressed, we may subsequently offer some observations on the manner in which this emigration may be arrested.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—C. F. Ladd, Most Worshipful Grand Master. John G. Lewis, Senior Grand Warden, J. B. Gaudet, Junior Grand Warden, A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary, Jefferson Stokes, Grand Tyler, and other officers of the Most Worshipful Eureka Grand Lodge, F.·. and A.·. A.·. Y.·. M.·. for the State of Louisiana, will leave here on Wednesday next, 27th inst., on a visit to Morgan city La., for the purpose of establishing another branch of their Order in that locality. The enterprizing citizens of that spirited little town have been steadily moving in this direction for some time past, by organizing the pre-requisite Association, raising the necessary funds and making every essential arrangement preparatory to the reception of "more light," which will be propagated among them by the above named bright stars of the Masonic Fraternity of our city. We bespeak for them a pleasant time.

A colored man named Hayes White under arrest for the alleged burglary of a store in Crawfordville, Arkansas, shot a colored constable, wounded and disarmed a white constable who had him in charge and made his escape. Being pursued by the sheriff and others, he killed the sheriff and wounded another man.

In the desperate encounter he displayed qualities of nerve and coolness worthy of admiration, had they been exhibited under other circumstances.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield will be buried in Hughenden, by the side of his wife, in accordance with a provision in his will.

THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

We do not criticise this new title by saying that an advocate of progress ceases to be a Democrat, but we may safely say that he can no longer be classed with or even counted on by the Bourbons. The independent stand taken by a few men at the South has exposed a political fraud of very long standing. The State rights party of John C. Calhoun was never in any sense Democratic because they never trusted the people. The State was only an alias for an aristocratic Clique which neither favored the suffrage nor education of the people. Many men like Senator Mahone have borne a knowledge of this political fraud on their consciences under the pressure of superior danger. They now deem it a duty to throw it off and to expose it. The difference between a Progressive Democrat and a Republican is hardly that between good dongh and good bread. Senator Mahone is now going through the process of being baked. It is, we admit a rather hot operation, but we do not doubt he will come out of the oven in a highly nutritive condition, and will be devoured with good appetite by a people hungering for something more alimentary than the hard husks to which the Bourbons have so long condemned them. Whatever may be the different varieties of repudiations which distinguish the tax resisting Democrats of Louisiana and the Democrats of Virginia who will not pay principal or interest of their debt, we cannot say. On the strict principles of State rights Senator Hill of the soverign State of Georgia has no right to interfere, even with an opinion with the fiscal affairs of Virginia. It would seem that the Sovereign State of Georgia pressed Virginia to the point of battle where she lost immense taxatable values and was dismembered of half of her territory and a third of her people.

It would seem that the State of Georgia should leave her to get out of the difficulty without saying that the honor of Virginia require her to pay the whole of her debt, with the half of her substance, Georgia has been permitted to make her own bargain with her own creditors, and it would seem that other sovereigns should be allowed to do the same thing. We think these southern sovereigns are treating poor Virginia as the Caucus of Kings is dealing with Greece—ordering her to submit to dismemberment and pay up without any jaw about it. We return from this digression to acknowledge the pleasure with which we have seen an article in the Natchitoches Vindicator, under the head of "Progression Generally." We extract certain declarations of doctrine which in our opinion would eliminate, if adopted, all the differences between the Republicans and the Progressive Democracy.

1st. We recognize the Consfitution of the United States, and the laws made in persuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land.

2d. We recognize certain local and necessary rights as appertaining to States as component and indissoluble parts of a great and mighty whole. Call it Union or Nation.

3d. We deny that these States have any rights which can, do or may conflict with the power, will or authority of the grand whole. That this is a government of the people and not of States.

4th. We reject, as incompatible with the success of the theory—that human governments have for their object the welfare and happiness of the people—what is known as a strict construction of the supreme authority, the Constitution of the United States. In our opinion, its provisions should be construed in spirit, and not in letter; nay, even by *just inference* when it will attain the great ends and needs of civil society,

5th, We accept the results of the war in good faith, and insist that all men should exercise free citizenship and a free vote without let or hindrance.

6th. We are for gold and silver as the metallic basis of a paper currency, and we recognize the National Banks and their system, as the proper vehicles and mode of furnishing to commerce and trade that currency.

7th. We are for the expenditure of public monies and public domain for the benefit of the public. To harbors, rivers and railroads, if they benefit the public.

8th. We are for the protection of American industry—whether in the fields, factories or mines.

9th. We are for public schools and any amount of taxation and public appropriation to attain public education.

10. We are for a rigid and honest assessment, and an inflexible and prompt collection of taxes.

11th. We insist that the honor of a public debt is higher than the honor of a private obligation, if such thing can be, and that all such debts should be acknowledged and paid to the utmost farthing.

12th. We recognize the expression of the judiciary as the last and binding expression of civil society, and its authority should never be resisted or bemeaned.

13th. Sectionalism is the bane and curse of American society, and should be uprooted from the land.

14th, We insist that American citizens shall be protected in all their recognized legal and personal rights at home and abroad.

15th. Capital should be left to work its own profit. And we favor the encouragement and fostering, by National as well as Local government, of commerce, manufactories and immigration.

16th. We oppose religious interference in civil matters, and will resist all Sunday or prohibition laws as unjust and exclusive. Every man has a right to eat, drink and enjoy himself, subject only to the general laws of society.

17th. Public position should be the reward of public confidence, founded on the honesty and intelligence of the candidate; not on account of his color or his political predilictions.

We have quoted these principles because upon these as in the simple injunction of the Saviour in regard to doing unto others as we would that others do unto us, and to love our neighbor as ourselves, hang all the law and the prophets. We are pleased with the creed of the progressive Democracy and whether it shall be merged in or absorbed by the Republican party we foresee that it must inevitably give us a free vote, a fair count, protecting by the State and National government, the honest payers of wages with education for our children.

G. U. O. O. F.

The all absorbing topic among Odd Fellows now adays, is the Grand Celebration of the 14th Anniversary of the introduction of their Order in this State, which is to take place on the 10th of May proximo, by a "Grand Street Parade, Odd Fellows' Levee, and Promenade Concert at the Fair Grounds." Perhaps the crowning part of the Programme will be the forth coming great speech of P. N. F. Arthur H. Colwell, of Mizpah Lodge No. 2045, of Baton Rouge. Though a young member of the Order, Mr. Colwell is a graduate of Straight University and possesses oratorical abilities which would justly entitle him to be dubbed the silver tongued orator of the present day. Words flow from his mouth like water descending a precipice, and his auditors, at intervals, are nearly drawn from their seats by his rhetorical eloquence. Another delightful item in their programme which will doubtless attract public attention, and that is the "Electric Lights" to be then introduced in the Fair Grounds for the first time.

The joint Committee of Arrangements is zealously at work, and has secured the two champion brass bands in the city—Pickwick and Excelsior's—for the occasion. The procession will form in Lafayette Square, May 10th, at 9 A. M., and move off at 10, over the following route:

Down St. Charles to South side Canal, to Peters, to North Canal, to Rampart, to Esplanade, to Royal to Canal, to Camp, to Calliope, to First, to St. Dennis, to Dryades, to Calliope, to St. Charles, to Poydras, thence to the Hall, where the procession will be dismissed, and all proceed to the Fair Grounds in the cars. The entertainment will last all night, and negotiations are being made to have the cars run all night also.

The joint Committee met on the 13th with 33 members present. P. G. M., McC. Campfield addressed the Throne of Grace.

A communication was read from Bayou Boeuf Lodge, located near Amelia, St. Mary's parish, expressing regrets at not being able to participate in Lodge capacity, but informing the Committee that many of its members would be in attendance. V. P., F. R. Burns, after indulging in an elaborate legal argument, that could be equaled only by Robert Emmet, or some of the other big men of ancient times, made a mysterious motion to the effect "that the proper powers be conferred on the Committee on Arrangements." As this motion was so much like the "Dutch taking Holland." when considering that there was no one to question the "proper powers" of any committee, the Conference concluded to adjourn till the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., in order to allow the members sufficient time to solve the mystery, if such a thing is possible.

At a meeting of P. G. M.'s Council, No. 30, last Wednesday night, officers were elected for the ensuing term of six months, as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, J. S. Brooks; Worthy Deputy Gr. Master, M. C. Campfield; Gr. Secretary, J. E. Smith; Grand Chaplain, C. B. Wilson.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the installation was postponed till next meeting, which allows holding over officers one more month's salary, at least!!

ONE OF MANY.

The following is a fair sample of the numerous congratulatory letters we are constantly receiving.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

* * * * *

Dear Sir—The LOUISIANIAN is one of the most ably edited papers in the South. Its advanced and practical *ideas*; the ability and conservatism displayed in discussing some of the gravest questions that have come before the country; the consistency, fearlessness, and independence that has characterized it in defending the Negro from misrepresentation and calumny; its masterly exposition of the Cardinal principles of Republicanism, has made it such a record that the Negro looks to it with pride and admiration. It may be justly classed as a *beacon light* towards the intellectual and moral advancement of the Negro race of the South.

* * * * *

With highest regards, I remain yours very truly.

JOS I. ROGERS.

Lockport, Feb. 16th 1881.

Floods are doing great damages in the West.

You lie you villian! you lie!! Is what all the Brigadiers say about Mr. Heath.

Senator Kellogg has made a reputation during the debate in the U. S. Senate upon the Dawe resolution which any Senator might be proud of.

Washingten dispatches indicate that there is likely to be trouble in the Post Office Department. We trust investigation will show there has been more wind than water in the charges against Gen. Brady.

The dead lock in the Senate continues, with no signs of weakening from either side. The minority seems determined to dictate to the majority irrespective of the consequences to party or the Nation.

The attentions paid by Senator Kellogg and Congressman C. B. Darrell to the colored delegation from this State to Washington, was highly commended by every one. They are both worthy representatives.

Senator Fry, of Maine, heated the Senate red hot on Wednesday and the Washington Correspondents for Southern papers say his speech was simply a reflection of the views of the administration. Too good we fear to be true.

The telegrammes of Tuesday morning announces the death of England's greatest statesman, and one of the most famous writers of modern times. Lord Beaconsfield was one of England's most successful Primiers: His energy, ability and zeal, sustained the conservative party in England for years against the united efforts of Hon. John Bright and the present primier Mr. Gladstone. The Queen has lost a life long friend and an able defender. The conservative party will find it a difficult matter to replace its greatest leader, and the world at large will not fail to express regrets, and tender their condolence for the loss of this great man.

A NOBLE PLEA.

Rev. Dr. Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University of St. Louis insan address delivered before the Missouri State Teachers' Association on "Woman's Work and Education in America," made the following eloquent plea for a broader, fuller culture for woman. He said:

"That 'Great West' which we so confidently believe will eventually control the destinies of the whole continent, and thereby give tone to the civilization of the century in which we live.

What kind of civilization shall it be? Coarse, and rude, and sensual, or intellectual, and gentle, and refined? Shall right be made to stand higher than might, or shall brute force and material riches alone be honored? Shall it be a Christian civilization, moral and religious, under the reign of peace and charity, a republic governed by right principles and ideas, or a civilization of luxury and worldly progress alone?

The answer must be on one side or the other, according to the manner in which the questions of my present subject are answered.

Women are by nature better teachers than men. They are more patient with the young, more sympathetic, more hopeful, and have greater facility of imparting all they know. Their moral and religious influence, also, under the American system of education which excludes direct sectarian or theological instruction, is almost sure to be more positive and beneficial; thereby lessening or removing the dangers incident to the separation of secular and religious schools.

Children reared under the influence of educated, rigt-minded women are in little danger of losing their reverence for God and his laws, and they will be unconsciously trained, all the time, to higher regard for the virtues and principles on which Christian civilization rests. For their denominational, religious and theological training they must look to their parents, the Sunday school and the church.

If these facts are rightly stated, it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of woman's work in the United States. Upon woman as the educator of the young, not only in the nursery but in the school room, the destinies of our country will depend. Who can exaggerate then the importance of giving her the education indispensable to the right performance of her task?

Who will grudge the expense of securing for her the roquisite knowledge and skill and strength of character to enable her to instruct the rising generation in useful knowledge and habits of self-control?

Every dollar so expended will return to the community and to the State an hundred fold.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND PROVISIONS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR.
Eighth District, at New Orleans, La.,
April, 8th, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1881, for Rations and Provisions for Vessels and Stations in this District, for the fiscal year ending June 30 1882.

Forms of Proposal and printed Specifications giving full particulars as to the articles required, the quantity and quality, the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this Office.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects.

ALBERT S. BARKER,
Commander U. S. N.
ap163t Light House Inspector.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March, 10, 1881.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of April 23, 1881, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from July 1st, 1881, to June 30th, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THOMAS L. JAMES,
mh26 6t Postmaster General.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

Judge Taylor Beattie is in the city.

The Violet Cay Club will give a Picnic on Monday, April 25, at Loeper's Park.

Col. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is again in our city, quartered at the residence of Gov. Pinchback.

A grand fancy dress and calico ball will be given by the Steamster and Loaders Union B. A., on Saturday, May 14, at Turners' Hall. A delightful time is expected.

The "Jeunes Amis" Society will give their annual Picnic on May 30th at the Magnolia Garden, and propose that it shall be the "Boss" of the season. Nous verrons.

The Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana will give on Wednesday, May 4th, a Picnic for the benefit of their relief funds, at Oakland Park. The committee of ladies who have charge of the affair will spare no efforts to make it a success.

The representative of the LOUISIANIAN met on Thursday last Mr. E. E. Wall, a popular young planter of Concordia parish, who anticipate a fine crop for this year, and says the condition of the people in his section of the State, is very prosperous for the future

The Screwmen's Benevolent Association No. 2 will lay their tomb corner stone on Sunday, April 24, at 2 o'clock. From Campo Santo cemetery they will parade our principal streets, after which they will repair to the cemetery, where an eloquent oration is expected from Father Richard, of the Holy Trinity Church.

The ladies Hope B. A. will give a Picnic at Loeper's Park, on Monday, May 2nd, for the benefit of their Toomb fund. The ladies associated with the above Society are genial hospitable and pleasing. Extensive arrangements have been made, to make the Picnic one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

The Young Veterans will, on Thursday, May 5th, parade the principal thoroughfares of this city, after which they will embark on board of a special train for Oakland Park, where a good time is expected. A game of Base Ball will be played between the Pickwick and A. J. Dumont Club for a prize of $10. [Old familiar Bof] will lead the Van.

One of our young inkslinger, who wears a light moustache over his upper lips, short in stature but graceful in his carriage, after having been deserted by his last paramour, he retired to the scene of obscurity, where he spent more than a year in lonely solicitude, have returned to the theatre of hilarity and joy. Matrimony is the cause, When last seen by the writer, he was in close communicn with his intended bride. Poor masher, he is caught, at last.

The pic nic given by the Vidalia Social Club, on Monday, April 18, at Oakland Park, was one of the most disorderly gathering the writer has ever witnessed. The pic-nic was well attended. The hoodlums came from every section of the city, preparatory; seemingly for pugilistic exercises. One or two creole beauties went home with their heads well combed by the hoodlums. Hot and rebelious liquor got possession of the hoodlums and they took the pic-nic by storm from the better class of the guests. Most of the young men of the Vidalia Social Club are intelligent and shou'd, in the future, exclude these disorderly characters from their entertainments.

The soiree given by the Magnolia Social Club, last Monday evening, at the residence of Col. James Lewis, was one of the most delightful events of the season. The members of the Club can well feel proud of their *debut*. At an early hour dancing commenced and the floor was a scene of unrival splendor and grandeur. The little ones danced as gracefully as many adults we have seen. In the competitive dance, little James Lewis walked off with the laurels, after which the members escorted the guests to a table loaded with delicacies of every description. The event will long be remembered by those who were present. This is certainly the "Boss" Club among the little folks.

St. Philip's Church, on Easter Sunday, was a scene of unrival grandeur and beauty; as early as 10:30 o'clock A. M., a large and select audience had assembled to witness the Easter services, as it is customary among those in attendance. There were many beautiful Easter costumes and spring toilets, of every imaginable descriptions. The bonnets worn by the ladies were elaborately trimmed and tastefully worn on their heads. There were many who usually visit the church on such occasion, conspicuously absent on Easter. (Had no new dresses, it is said by those had them.) There were some, however, in attendance who were not cladded in Easter or spring costumes. Immediately after the services were completed, they, with a lightning rapidity, marveously disappeared to parts unknown. Our reporter got a glimpse at them, however, before leaving.

On Wednesday, April 13, a literary circle of Jefferson city expelled two of its lady members for alleged conduct unbecoming ladies. The reporter of the LOUISIANIAN heard of this affair, and at once, interviewed one of its members and from him gained the following information, which will throw some light on subject. "The accusation prefered against the two ladies in question is false and without the slightest technical foundation. They were charged with holding an unnecessary conversation with two Anglo-Saxons on the evening of March 26, for this, and this only their names were expunged from the rolls. The young men who made the charge had failed in their efforts to impress the ladies with the importance of themselves. The reporter not being satisfied with this repaired to the ladies' residences where he met an olive brunette, with rosy cheeks, prominent eyes and a well chisilled mouth, pleasing in manners and interesting in conversation.

The reporter feeling embarassed spoke of the improvements made in the district within the last year, after which with great reluctance he propounded the following interogatories: Have your names been erased from the rolls of the Literary Circle of which both of you were members? — Yes, Sir. — What cause had the Circle for its action?—I know of none, save, answerring a question put to us by two young men, concerning a a friend of ours.—Are the relationship between you and the young men who made the charge friendly. — No, Sir, they have been disturbed since the first of March.

The reporter's mission being completed, he thanked the ladies for their courteous reception made a Chesterfield bow and politely withdrew. If this be true, the young men who are the associates of these ladies, and most of them whom we known to be talented, honest and just in their dealing with others, if they would only retrospect the past and observe the long list of sorrows and hidden miseries the mother's hearts that have been brokened, the bleeding tears sheded by innocence young girls, the suicides and insanities, and the homes made dark and desolate by such proceeding, they would come to a halt and reconsider their actions in the premises for a man may steal an innocent girl's love and time may repair it, medicine may heal the wound; but what time can repair a ruined reputation? What medicine can heal an impaired virtue?

The expulsion of these ladies is a mistake, and if followed by other societies similar in its character, will prove detremental to the moral of society, which we know these young men desire to prevent.

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Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP.

To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 35c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00.

The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral brouch set in 10K, fancy necklace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's set, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud, Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated link watch chain, plain gold plate ring, nobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb, amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1, 2 for $1.70, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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R.·. W.·.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams .....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Burrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes .....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

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E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross .....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams .....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

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J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
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Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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Frank Anderson.....S W.
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Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
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DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labousrtie.....W. M,
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird .....Treas.
F W Barrington .....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lowis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson .....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

~~TUESDAY,~~ MAY 10, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,00
1 Prize of	5, 00.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
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Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 10, 1881.

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

L O U I S I A N I A N.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shalll untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliabl agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaul's, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The wal's of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Referenee is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
303, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1 60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1·15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 87 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

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R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes..... Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
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Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
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DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V. Labonstrie.....W. M,
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A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

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A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

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W. G. Brown.....Chairman,
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

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This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalt; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE 644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 27, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of these putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

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Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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